taches to Germany.

The wish was also expressed, but not made in any sense a condition, that the United States would obtain safe conduct for the successors to be named as military and naval attaches at the embassy.

Will Consider Request.

Secretary Lansing told the Ambassa-dor that he would be glad to undertake to arrange safe conduct for the return of Capts. von Papen and Boy-Ed. successors, indicating that he would consider this request when the names of the successors were announced. It is understood the United States has no intention of pressing a request for safe conduct for the successors of the two

Although it was learned definitely that the written communication left with Secretary Lansing did not question the grounds on which the request for the recall of the two attaches was made, it is regarded as possible in German quarters that the German Government may at some later time express the view that the action of the American Government was not justified.

Capts. von Papen and Boy-Ed ren-dered themselves objectionable to the American Government, it was learned to-day, chiefly because of their connection with persons involved in the various passport frauds, attempts to tie up by strikes or blow up American munition plants and other plots against the neutrality and welfare of the United States.

Germany Not Told All.

The only reasons given to the German Government for the recall demand, however, were that the two men had been engaged in activities in connection with German military and naval matters which had rendered them persona non grata to the American Government and n the handling of which they had been in communication with certain persons against whom criminal proceedings had been, were being and would be brought.

It was learned to-day that a list of these persons was given to the German Ambassador. At first Secretary Lansing Ambassador. At first secretary Lansing had given as the reasons only the reference to their activities in connection with German military and naval matters. Subsequently, when a formal demand the control of the contr

Subsequently, when a formal demand for the reasons came from Berlin, the original statement was amplified.

Except for the more or less perfunctory task of getting safe conducts for the two men, the State Department regards the incident as closed.

If Ambassador Bernstorff felt any resentment over his mission this afternoon he was able to conceal it. On feaving the State Department he was smiling and greeted those whom he knew in the corridors pleasantly. He declined, however, to disclose the object of his visit, saying that he would leave that to Mr. Lansing.

The request for safe conduct for the

The request for safe conduct for the recalled attaches was sent to right to the British, French, Russian and Italian embassies. The understanding here is embassies. The understanding have is that they will be granted. The Governments of the Allies, how-

ever, are known to regard as entirely different the proposition of granting safe conduct to any successors to Capts. von Papen and Boy-Ed whom Germany might wish to send to the United States. They feel, it is said, that although they can gladly and with benefit to themselves afford the United States the means of getting rid of these two many of getting rid of these two many control of the server was the control of the server was means of getting rid of these two men, whose activities have embarrased the Allies as much as the United States, they could not be expected to afford the means whereby Germany might put men in the places of the two attaches to carry on similar activities.

The American Government, on the

States should do so on the ground that it would be unfair to leave Germany without military and naval attaches here while Germany's enemies are so represented.

MARSHALL FINDS LAW.

"Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg told the Germans a wholesome truth when he said it would be folly to offer peace. It would certainly be folly and will remain folly until Germany is ready to accept the terms of the Allies."

The Daily Telegraph says that there is unsuppressed dissatisfaction on the part of the German press with fine.

MARSHALL FINDS LAW.

Has Statutes Under Which Spies May Be Prosecuted.

Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney, returned from Wash-ington yesterday with a clear under-standing of the statutes under which init tments are to be returned against the agents of Germany who have been so busy in this country. Mr. Marshall had little to say and hinted that for a few days quiet would prevail about the Fed-The belief prevails, however, that prac-

The belief prevails, however, that practically all the evidence against the activities of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate has been presented to a Federal Grand Jury; that all the facts have been laid before the officials in Washington. The decision on the course to be followed must depend either on the Secretary of State or the Attorney-General.

Mr. Marshall had a long conference yesterday morning with William N. Off-ley, head of the special investigators of the Department of Justice in New York. Mr. Offley afterward was in conference with George Lamb, head of the neutrality squad of the Treasury Department, and several other persons who worked up the case against the officials of the Hamburg-American Line. It was surmised that they were sifting the evisurmised that they were sifting the evidence, which later in the day was surmitted to Roger Wood, Mr. Marshall's chief assistant, in regard to the North German Lloyd lines. It already has been hinted that an inquiry against that

company was under way. In addition, it was learned, the inves-tigators and the United States Attorney's office have received other information bearing on the German propaganda now being investigated by the Septemb. being investigated by the Septemb.r Grand Jury. It is expected that the Grand Jury will be called in session next Monday and that more witnesses will be called.

CANADIAN SOLDIER MURDERED. Found Decapitated in England-

Officer Arrested. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. London, Dec. 10.—The body of Sergt. Zanne, a member of one of the French anadian battalions stationed at Bramcanadian battations stationed at Bramshott, in Hampshire, was found yesterday in a stable. The body had been decapitated. A knife and a bloody towel were found beside the body.

The stable is adjacent to a house at Grayshott used as an officers' mess, where, it is stated, Ozanne had an appointment yesterday afternoon.

Georges Cordere, 22 years old a light

Georges Cordere, 22 years old, a lienenant and acting adjutant, was ar-cested charged with the murder of leut. Cordere was arraigned in the Whitehill court to-day. He remanded. He denied the charge, allowed to act as interpreter for

JOFFRE'S AID CHOSEN.

Censor Withholds Name of Co-Commander on Western Front.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Temps learns that Gen. Jeffre will be seconded in the di-rection of the operations at the French frost on the west by another officer. he censor withholds the name of the commander.

'PEACE!' CRY BERLIN MOBS ST. SOUPLET RIDGE AFTER REICHSTAG DEBATE, RETAKEN BY FRENCH

Wild Disorders Reported to Have Followed Chancellor's Speech—English Correspondent Thinks Economic Rather Than Military Status Responsible.

Reichstag:

Dr. Peter Spahn, Vice-President of the

mament.
"May our enemies swear themselves

"We wanted to publish an article con

claion any part in the views which have found expression here, and in this I know I am at one with an overwhelming majority of our people.

"Gentlemen, do you really desire that

out of this slaughter, which all have re-gretted, there shall finally come as a

result a Europe which is a heap of ruins?
We demand the rejection of all plans of conquest, from whatever side they may come and in whatever form they may be

TUMULT IN REICHSTAG.

ruptions Caused Disorder.

Special Cable Despatch to Tuz Sun.

sion or the design of the censor, the phrases dealing with this subject arrived

"Early in the speech a verbal bomb-

Chancellor's peace statement consisted merely of platitudes based on post-war

"Such interruptions always evoked a tumult, above which Ledebour's voice could be heard persistently shouting:

"Another report represents Dr. Lieb-knecht as being howled down by the whole assembly, showing that he was

POPE WRITES TO KAISER?

Cardinal von Hartmann Believed

to Be Carrying Autograph Letter

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

ROME, Dec. 10 .- Cardinal von Hart

mann of Cologne left Rome this evening for Berlin. He is believed to be the

bearer of an autograph letter from Pop Benedict to the German Emperor.

HUNGARY TO QUIT.

London Hears of Desire for a Sep

arate Peace.

of the Exchange Telegraph at Geneva-telegraphed to-day that he has learned

from reliable sources that Hungary is

esolved to make peace without the

peace are occurring throughout Hungary," the correspondent says.

DENIES CHANCELLOR'S CLAIM

Britain Repudiates Charge That

Men on U Boat Were Murdered.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

struction by a British vessel of a Ger-man submarine, proclaimed by the Ger-man Government as "murder in cold

blood," elicited a denial from the Foreign Office to-day. The official press bureau issued the following statement:

struction of a German submarine and

ita crew by his Majesty's ship Bara-long in August last are at the present time the subject of communications between the United States and Eng-

The Government therefore does not

propose to make any statement at present beyond repudiating the un-warranted charge of the German Chancellor reported preferred against the British navy in his speech yester-

RUSSIANS CHECK GERMANS.

Batteries on Riga Front Silenced

-Dwinsk Attack Repulsed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Patrograp, via London, Dec. 10.—The following official statement was issued here to-day:

At several points on the Riga front our artillery silenced the enemy bat-

sent asphyxiating gases to our

Southward of Uzkull the Germans

On the Dwinsk front a party of

Germans attempted several times to leave their trenches, Our infantry fire easily forced them to return. On the rest of the front there is

Circumstances relating to the de-

LONDON, Dec. 10 .- The corresponden

'Annexation?'

London, Dec. 10.—Reports reached here to-day via Paris and Zurich telling of violent demonstrations in favor of peace in several German cities, following the publication of the Imperial Communications in the publication of the Imperial Communication of the Imperial Communicat tarism or British "marinism," which would render peace impossible. The Deputy said he was glad that the Chan-cellor had made no mention of annexathe publication of the Imperial Chancel-lor's declaration in the Reichstag yesterday. A different interpretation is placed upon the disturbances in the German Empire by the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Rotterdam, who insists Reichstag, read the following declaration for the non-Socialist parties of the that these troubles were due entirely Reichstag:
"We rely upon the unshakable position of our armies in the east and west,
defying all attacks by our enemies,
which guarantees us and our allies
complete success in the war. We look
to the unshakable economic and financial might of our nation and country,
which has assured us our food and armament. economic causes and had nothing to do with German public sentiment on war

The Paris Journal publishes to-day the "A Zurich (Switzerland) states that violent demonstrations in favor of peace have taken place in Berlin. The police were obliged to charge the crowds. The windows of stores and cases were smashed during the rioting. Soldlers in the crowd took an active part

in the disturbances."

A despatch from Bern says:

"Peace manifestations have occurred not only at Berlin but at Dresden and Leipsic, according to the German correspondent of the Tagwacht. The correspondent adds that the conviction prevails among the masses in Germany that only a revolutionary outbreak would force the Government to make peace."

He minimation and connected a God, the hour which will make possible peace negotiations whereby the military, economic, financial and political interests of Germany will be permanently assured in the most complete extent and by all measures, including such extensions of territory as are necessary for this purpose."

Rigid censorship on editorial comment regarding the Chancellor's speech ap-

Riots Not Against Government.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rotnews in the battle area it is fairly easy to ascertain what is going on in Ger-many. It is not wise to put much faith in stories of starving families and ricting mobs. There have been riots in the big cities, and in more than one instance the authorities have not hesitated to sacrifice life in order to restore order. But the riots are not directed against the Government. They had an economical and social, not a national, origin

"We wanted to publish an article con-cerning the Reichstag session which should consider the proceedings from our standpoint. Unfortunately we are not in a position to bring this article to the knowledge of our readers. We must therefore leave it to our com-rades to form their own judgment con-cerning the historic events of this day from the report of the proceedings." Vorwaerts then refers to the declara-tion of the Socialist Deputy Haase in the Reichstag, which follows:

"I declare that I reject with all de-cision any part in the views which have ecially in the country districts, and the German peasants are shrinking from the starvation is another story, and now that express trains are running between Berlin and Constantinople the authorities are promising an increased and more varied diet.

large majority of the Germans certainly desire peace, but a profitable peace. In other words, they are prepared to grant peace on their own terms, not to accept it on the enemics' terms. Ninety-nine per cent, of the Germans believe they are winning the war; 1 per cent. believe it is already won

"Suggest to any German that Germany must evacuate Belgium; that Ser bia must be restored to independence that the German navy shall cease its perpetual menace to England, and he will foam at the mouth with indignation. Rotterdam Hears Socialists' Inter-

Think of Another War.

"When he talks peace the German surrender to Germany, the 'new great central European Power, dominating the Continent,' while back in his mind is another war against England alone."
The Times this morning heads its editorial comment on the Chancellor's in the Reichstag." It says

The American Government, on the other hand, feels that because of its unfortunate experience with Boy-Ed and Von Papen it is not called on to get protection for their successors and for that reason is not likely to ask safe conducts for them.

"Napoleon used to make the same complaints of our forefathers as Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg makes of us. Our forefathers were entirely unperturbed, and so are we. On the contrary, we see in the Chancellor's charge! shell was thrown in the Chamber by Dr. Liebknecht, who interrupted one of the Chancellor's periods with: "'What about our financial position?" While Germany has not insisted that proofs of uneasiness on the part of the

"Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg told the

Chancellor's speech and asks "Of what good is all this windy rho-

domontade to a people who after six-teen ghastly months of wholesale death ruin crave but the smallest sign

Referring to the conquest of Germany's colonies and the suppression of her mercantile marine it says:
"We, too, can say like the Chancellor,

'We have gained gigantic successes and have deprived the enemy of one hope after another.' We can also say with less fear of the world's contemptuo laughter that the war can be terminat only by a peace which secures us agains

Determination to Win.

The Morning Post says: "What the Entente Entente Powers still possess is the determination to win, a resolution that will suffer all things, even death and annih.lation, rather than stop the war before Germany is de-

"Therefore it is useless to talk peac where there is no peace. The real trouble for Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg s man's unconquerable determination The Daily News, which, although of

pacifist leanings, strongly supports the justice of the present war, says: "The debate was a disappointment because it showed clearly that the Sociation ists are still ready to lend themselves to the ambitions of the militarist cliques As long as the German masses are under the spell of the delusion that they are fighting a defensive war the Allies can only return them one answer: 'No peace while Europe trembles under the shado of a brutal and overbearing tyranny."

SOCIALISTS APPLAUD.

Chancellor's Outline of Germa Policy Upheld by Party Deputy. BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Dec. 10 .-When Dr. Kaempf, President of the Reichstag, shortly after the conclusion of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's peech made a motion to close the uproariously interrupted by members of the Socialist party clamoring for the floor. It developed that the programme included a speech by the Socialist Deputy Otto Landsberg. Dr. Knempf annou that the shutting out of this speech was due to an error and by unanimous vote Deputy Landsberg was permitted to clos

the debate.

He agreed with the Chancellor that safe guarantees for Germany's security and against the repetition of the pres-ent conflict were conditional to peace and emphasized that the Socialists would never consent to a peace involving the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine. The Socialist Deputy said no time was

more appropriate for the discuspeace than the present, when the Balkan campaign had buried certain hopes of the other side, when the danger threatening European culture was growing and the states of Europe were giving way before the United States of America.

He agreed with the Imperial Chancellor that the war had been forced upon Germany and he repeated what Dr. Scheidemann, the Socialist spokesman, had said about never considering a peace which would involve the giving up of Alsace-Lorraine. He could well understand the Chancellor's attitude in menticking Premier Asquith's demand to crash "Prussian militarism" and he was the other side, when the danger threat

Germans Driven Further Back -Grenade Fighting in Champagne.

ARTILLERY DUELS RAGE

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Dec. 10 .-- Progress in the fight ing south of St. Souplet in Champagne was reported by the War Office to-day. It was announced that the Germans were driven yesterday beyond the ridge which had been contested since the Germans recently occupied it. Fighting with hand grenades continues in the contested cones in Champagne.

On the rest of the front only artillery activity is reported. This was particularly violent in the region of the Bols-en-Hache in Artols, in the region of Quen anew to persistence in the war. We await in complete unity, with calm determination and confidence in God, the hour which will make possible peace negotiations whereby the military, economic, financial and political interests of Germany will be permanenty asnevieres, between the Oise and the Aisne and in the sector of La Fontaine-aux-Charmes, in the Argonne.

The official communiqué issued by the War Office to night follows:

Our artillery was active in course of the day, notably in Artols, where we reduced to silence two enemy where we reduced to allence two enemy batteries which were firing on the Bols-en-Hache. There was efficacious firing against the enemy works in the region of Quennevieres, between the regarding the Chancellor's speech ap-pears to make it impossible for German newspapers to discuss the subject as Olse and the Aisne, and in Argonne frankly and thoroughly as some might wish. This is indicated by the following statement published on the first page of the Socialist party organ Vor-

The afternoon communique was as fol-

The night passed without occurpagne fighting with grenades is being continued. During the day yesterday the enemy was driven beyond the ridge to the south of St. Souplet.

GERMANS HOLD HILL 193 French Attack Northeast of Sonais

In Repulsed, Berlin, via Amsterdam. Dec. 10.— The War Office announcement of to-day concerning the eastern and western ronts follows:

nades against our new position on hill 193, northeast of Souain, was repulsed. There were no other occurrences of importance, storms and rain prevail-

THREE STEAMERS SUNK, PERHAPS BY U BOATS

Italian, Norwegian and Danish London, Dec. 10.—The correspondent tof the Daily Mail at Rotterdam says: "Chief interest here in the Chancellor's handling of the Socialist peace demands lies in the fact that unfortunately, whether by accident in transmission or the design of the censor, the Vessels Lost—All Crews

London, Dec. 10.—The Italian steamer Dante Alighieri and the Norwegian steamer Nereus have been sunk, prebeen sunk, it is reported. Her crew was "Loud cheers from the Socialists were followed by disorder in the Chamber, the members shouting and arguing ex-

There are two ships named Dante Alghieri, the larger one being a liner of the Compagnia Transatlantica Italiana, of 9,754 tons, which was built this year and has been taken over by the Italian Chancellor's peace statement consisted merely of platitudes based on post-war theories, with special reference to the blessings of Kultur.

"Another account states that Ledebour and other Socialists frequently shouted: "What about annexation? What are we aiming at?"

and has been taken over by the Italian Government. Agents of this line at 5 State street, the offices of McDonneil & Truda, said that they knew nothing of the movements of the sh.p. She was scheduled to sail from Italy for New Scheduled to Scheduled to sail from Italy for New Scheduled to Schedu

The other ship named Dante Alighieri is listed in the shipping records as a craft of only 178 tons gross and 87 feet long, built in 1891 and owned fi Naples. There also is an Italian battleship earing the name of Dante Alighieri. This, the first dreadnought laid down by Italy, was completed in 1912. She has a displacement of 18,400 tons and carries welve 12 inch guns. Her complement is 900 officers and men.

The Nereus had a gross tonnage of 782 tons as 208 feet long, and was built at Rotterdam in 1898.

NEW GERMAN LOAN ASKED. \$2,500,000,000 Proposal Before

Reichstag-For Use in Spring. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Bun. Corenhagen, Dec. 10.—The proposal of Dr. Helfferich, the German Finance Minister, for a new loan of 10,000,000 000 marks (\$2,500,000,000) was intro-

duced in the Reichstag to-day. Dr. Helfferich said that the pr loan were not to be used

STAMPEDE ON THE COAMO. French Cruiser's Shot Causes Rush of Passengers.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 10.—Pas-sengers on the American steamship Coamo, which arrived here to-day, tell of a wild stampede for the decks, men and women flocking out in all sorts of hastily donned garments when the ship and women flocking out in all sorts of hastily donned garments when the ship was halted by the French cruiser bescartes on Thursday night. Four German firemen were taken off by a leutenant.

Since the Imperial and Royal Employees journeyed onward.

Since the Imperial and Royal Employees for blank shots were fired at Coamo without persuading Capt. Barbour to be supported by the property will the Imperial and Royal Employees for the particular of the particular of the particular of the property will the Imperial to the property will the Imperial to the I was halted by the French cruiser Descartes on Thursday night. Four Ger-man firemen were taken off by a London, Dec. 10.—The passage in the Reichstag speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Holiweg referring to the de-

When the Lieutenant clambered up the side he went to Capt Barbour's cabin and demanded to see lists of the passengers and crew. He said his orders were to take all subjects of Germany from ships' crews after December 8, and to take all Germans from among the passengers after December 18.

Capt. Barbour was indignant at the firing, and demanded to know why the cruiser's commander had not waited until morning, so as not to alarm the passengers. The Lieutenant said that they sengers. The Lieutenant said that they had feared the Coamo would reach port if they waited longer. The firemen were paid off before they were taken from the

the Coamo arrived here.

Passengers on the Coamo said that members of the cruiser's crew told them that a wireless message from San Juan had been received by the Descartes on Day's British Loses 624. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Box.



GERMAN ONSLAUGHT IN **WEST EXPECTED SOON**

Cigarette

Rotterdam Looks for It After Hard Frost Makes Ground Passable.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 11 .- The Rotterdam cor-

spondent of the Daily Mail says: "Dutchmen and Germans here talk freely of an inevitable battle in the west. The majority agree that the initiative will come from the Germans because the longer the struggle is delayed the

"Expert opinion here is that while the Allies will postpone an attack until spring, the Germans will strike immediately when a hard frost makes the ground passable for infantry and artil-

"On this argument they predict that the battle will be fought early in the new year. What information drifts across the frontiers supports this view. Reenforcemnts of men and guns have been pouring into France and Belgium for several wekes, quietly at first, bu: in large numbers in the past fortnight. New railways have been laid to the German lines. All Belgians have been removed from the battle area.

"Among the new guns are quickfirers, claimed to be of heavier calibre and of as swift action as the dreaded French

The correspondent, remarking that here is nothing yet that looks like a decisive battle anywhere, declares the Germans are firmly convinced the big fight is coming and will be fought to a finish.

"On the western front," he says, "It will be mainly an artillery battle, the Germans think. Guns in thousands and shells in almost uncountable numbers have been stored up on both sides. The Germans are confident that while their own lines are impregnable, they can break through the defences of the enemy, and this spirit is supported by the engines of destruction unequalled in history. These new weapons will create sumably by submarines. The crews of history. These new weapons will create a din of fury that will shake the world and produce an echo that will grean and produce an echo that will grean

of big battles, we have much to hope and little to fear. Man for man, the soldiers of the Entente nations are more than equal to the Germans, whose best and bravest soldiers have fallen in the gigantic efforts for victory.

"The German army is still a formidable military machine, but the merciless not think it will be either

PASSPORTS NOT EXPENSIVE. Letter of Baron Zwiedinek So Said It Is Alleged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- Photographic sesimiles of a letter purporting to have been written by Baron Erich Zwiedinek von Sudenhorst, Charge d'Affaires of the Austrian Embassy here, have been re-ceived by State Department officials. In this letter the suggestion is made that the Austro-Hungarian Consul-Gen-eral in New York endeavor to procure "suitable passports of neutral countries at comparatively sight expense," in order to enable certain Austrian reservsts to return to the colors.

A translation of the letter purporting to have been written by Baron Zwiedi-"Marchester, A. M., 24 August, 1914.

To the Imperial and Royal Consulate-General in New York, N. Y.: "On the 21st inst, the Imperial and Royal Embassy received the following telegram from the Imperial and Royal Consulate in San Francisco: Nine employees arrived here on steamer from Yokohama seek transportation New York at expense of State. Beg for telegraphic instructions whether consulate should pay travelling expenses. Stay here would cause embarrassment. 'The embassy has instructed the con-

sular office mentioned to send these em-ployees to New York. Thereupon the following telegram of the 22d arrived:

without persuading Capt. Barbour to heave to, but when two solid shots were theave to, but when two solid shots were fired after them he stopped and waited fired after them he stopped and waited all efforts in this connection to discover the stopped and a Lieuheave to, but when two sound heave to send aboard a Lieutenant. The passengers flung open their stateroom doors in alarm at the firing, and then made for the decks, many of their in their night clothing.

The passengers flung open their rive. Perhaps it would be possible also to procure suitable passports of neutral countries at comparatively slight expense.

The passengers flung open their rive. Perhaps it would be possible also to procure suitable passports of neutral countries at comparatively slight expense.

The passengers flung open their these employees who are shortly to arrive. Perhaps it would be possible also to procure suitable passports of neutral countries at comparatively slight expense.

The passengers flung open their state proper transportation facilities for the indefatigable M. Poincare, the indefatigable M. Poinc

"For the Imperial and Royal Embassy, "ZWIEDINEK."

CALL WEINACHT CONSPIRATOR.

British Accuse Him of Plot With Englishman to Aid Germans.

London, Dec. 10.—Edward Weinacht of New York, former general foreign manager of the Adams Express Company and now president of the Sutherland International Despatch The American ship Carolina left here Wednesday afternoon and is due in New York on Monday. It was not known that Schaade, chief steward of the Carolina, had been taken off until merly in the employ of the Adams Express Company, were arraigned to-day on a charge of "conspiring together to on a charge of "conspiring together to trade with the enemy." Weinacht was arrested on October 23 in the London offices of the company on a charge of trading with the enemy, and on Decem-ber 2 was held in \$5,000 bail for trial. No Nobel Peace Prise This Year

London, Dec. 10.—The efficial British casualty list issued to-day contains the names of \$2 officers of whom 12 were killed, and of \$22 men, of whom \$06 were killed.

Christiana, Norway, via London, Dec. 10.—Owing to the continuation of the war no Nobel peace prize will be awarded by the Norwegian Parliament this year.

WILSON AND POPE CAN'T SAY AUSTRIANS OUIT WIN PEACE--CLEMENCEAU POINTS NEAR GORITZ

Former Talks Too Much Without Acting, Latter Lacks Courage of Opinion, Says French Ex-Premier-Has Confidence in American People.

Below is a translation of an article eriticising President Wilson's attitude toward the war, by M. Georges Clemenceau, former Premier of France. The acticle appeared in M. Clemenceaus, former Enchaine" ("The Man Enchained"), of Paris, November 13.

empire to act in a civilized way on the high seas. He desired that American travellers of every age and sex should cross the sea without being exposed, as the Lusitania passengers were, to finding themselves scientifically drowned by

the attentions of the submarine civilizers of his Majesty William II.

Even at that time if was evident that the American President felt a peculiar regard for the high minded sovereign who in Belgium and elsewhere had taken liberties with certain texts of international law. Mr. Wilson was ever tender of the Kaiser's feelings, package because of the Kaiser's feelings, perhaps because the toga can never forget that it is but a feeble rag of cloth, except when it is followed by the lictor with his axe and his stronger will be the Ailies. They agree rods, perhaps because Mr. Wilson's dethat Germany cannot afford to fritter sire for a European peace, at which he fancied he was to act as the grand arbiter, made him wish to conciliate the who was just then trying to subdue the earth to his own good will and pleasure.

It is impossible to say at this momen what turn in events may make peace proceedings desirable, for the Allies are more unwilling than ever to talk terms unless they are sure of having the last word. But I think I may permit myself to make one remark, namely, that whatever happens, there are two eminent personages who will take no part in the Congress—Benedict XV, and President Wilson. The reason is that these two priests of human ty, one of whom stands out as the supreme authority (that which comes directly from a divine source), and the other of whom represents the greatest doctrine of human sents the greatest doctrine of numan liberty, have simultaneously shown the most extraordinary capacity of deceiving themselves and others with a jumble of words which they cast as a veli over certain living deas—ideas in whose defence men of another mettle are daily sacrificing life, property and all that they hold dear. they hold dear.

The lesson which this Pope and this President teach will not soon be forgotten, because it comes to us from the two opposite poles of history. From it we learn that the verbalism of doctrine s a sorry joke as contrasted with the refuge in silence could never understand

eternal ideas toward which men aspire, though they reach them only in specufunction of the peacemaker who should take upon himself in the midst of eternal earthly agitations to fix the points on which all human creatures should

Pontiff's Authority.

o be elected Pope by the conclave of tages from the war.

Cardinals in which the Paraclete takes

Let President Wilson talk enup its residence for the time being one must fulfil many various and sometimes teontradictory conditions. Votes are counted and verified as at a village election. Suddenly the contradictory the contradictory conditions to the fulfillage election. tion. Suddenly the canopy is removed from each Cardinal's chair, for during the balloting these canopies have symbolized the temporay partitioning of an indivisible force. Now behold a procession of red robes moving toward a single armchair which has suddenly b throne by virtue of certain marks mad-upon what the German Chancellor only too truly calls "scraps of paper."

Then follow genufiections and adora-

tions and kissings of the foot till the new Pope, if he has any human sensations left at all, can hardly escape the sensation of finding himself rendered superhuman through some invisible force ever be symbols of something super-human, and that something is just the thing which it is easier to express in symbols than to translate into conduct. Gregory VII., Honiface VIII., Julius II. were men of action on the papal thr spirit of the age furnished them the fulcrum on which to rest the lever of Archimedes. The fulcrum has vanished with their times, and the lever without its fulcrum has become no more than a wand of impotence, even though the heart and hand had kept their firmness throughout the centuries. President's Position

Now to make the climax of this mis-

ery both heart and hand have be

"Concerning that which is done in this connection let the Imperial and Royal connection let the Imperial and Royal nate from the many instead of from a between the United States and Germany."

The Monroe Doctrine becomes a bitprocedure as the pontiff was elected (but that a great many more small scraps of paper were required). This leader of the people, who has mysteri-ously received from the people (through the careful counting and adding up of prejudices) that magic power and virtue which lift him above his flock, and inwhich lift him above his flock, and in-deed above humanity at large, finds himself also unable to act his part be-cause it is too lofty for his nature. It has been hastily thrust upon him by a theory that was too ambitious. The fulcrum is not wanting in the case of this President, since he can speak in the name of one of the greatest parts. the name of one of the greatest peo-ples of the earth, whose aspirations to grandeur stretch forward into the future. He, not less than Julius II. at Bo-logna, holds the lever in his hand if his logna, noids the lever in his hand if his people will but rise to the majesty of a great duty and if he himself have the courage to bid them rise. He stands on written law, as the Roman pontiff does, and not less than the pontiff is he a master in the subtle art of drawing from a taxt both what is in it and what

paper, "L'Homme Enchaine" ("The Mon Enchained"), of Paris, November 13.

The approaching nuptials of President Wilson will have not softened his heart, for he has just been picking a quarrel with the Allies over the blockade of Germany. This excellent professor of law possesses exceptional qualifications for building massive monuments of judicial remonstrance, whose weight must surely crush his adversaries. Long ago, and for long periods at a time, he bombarded Germany with tons of jurisprudence in the hope of getting that he produced the processor of the world and make them work his will with a power which even the greatest Popes have failed to wield. But he dages not, even as the other dares not, though sustained by his powerful humanitarian doctrines.

As we watch him we are appelled by

humanitarian doctrines.

As we watch him we are appalled by his lack of energy. The worst is that he talks. We hear him only too often. Why then does he talk? To plead alternately the two opposing causes and to proclaim at the top of his lungs his indifference to his own principles in the name of mercantile interests. I do not pretend to despise when they are rated in their proper place. despise when they are rated in their proper place among human concerns. The Lusitania affair was for all civi-

The Lusitania amair was for all civilization a question of humanity. Even Mr Wilson himself could not prevent himself from whispering this word, though he withdrew it at once and turned the matter into a dispute between America and Germany on the point whether William II., having the right to holocaust with American victims also. Relying on his book of international law, the inheritor of the Declaration of In-dependence, which pretends to have set

dependence, which pretends to have set the pattern for all human society, put forth a considerable mase of documents over which the students of the future will not grow pale.

Not that he has not occasionally uttered a good thought and even made a point which his booke opponents never fairly met, but because the whole thing was a babble of words and the man had no intention of pushing his arguments to a rupture, of translating them into deeds. On both sides it was a deluge of words, in which the President's eloquence foundered beneath the overpowering verbosity of the Wilhelm-

owering verbosity of the Wilhelm Without receiving any satisfaction for his demands and just when the German insolence was let loose on the United States in a thousand forms and when the White House was obliged to close its doors to Dr. Dûmba the excellent Mr. Wilson shut up. His powers of dissertation were then exhausted? Not at all, for behold him at London presenting a new memorandum in which he prides himself on espousing the opposite cause. This time his complaint is that the English blockade is not "effective" because lish blockade is not "effective" because new inventions in naval architecture may have results which Mr. Wilson had not foreseen. It is the opposite claim to that which Lincoln made against England during the civil war. The American Government thus refutes itself in advance. But I have, however, no inten-tion of stirring up this mess.

In the Lusitania matter, so mag-

In the Lusitania mitter, so magnificently followed up by the torpedoing of the Ancona, human lives only were at stake. In the present remonstrance it is a question of cotton, of the cotton which William II. needs in order to sink other Lusitanias and other Anconas, of the cotton which william II. needs in order to sink other Lusitanias and other Anconas, of the cotton which the French and Engshould base his decisions solely on those eternal ideas toward which the meaning the cotton which the rest of the cotton which the remonstrance in the cotton which the French and Engshould base his decisions solely on those eternal ideas toward which meaning the cotton which the remonstrance in the cotton which the French and Engshould base his decisions solely on those eternal ideas toward which meaning the cotton which the remonstrance in the cotton which the remonstrance in the cotton which the remonstrance in the cotton which william II. needs in order to sink other Lusitanias and other Anconas, or the cotton which william II. needs in order to sink other Lusitanias and other Anconas, or the cotton which william II. needs in order to sink other Lusitanias and other Anconas, or the cotton which william II. needs in order to sink other Lusitanias and other Anconas, or the cotton which william II. needs in order to sink other Lusitania mitter. diplomatic tears. Imasmuch as it is only the Allies that are concerned in this last remonstrance—that is to say only civilized peoples

and no longer the great modern barbarism of Germany—Mr. Wilson announces up and down that he will not renounces up and down that he will not rebut the masses most decidedly are reapbut the masses most decidedly are reapbut the masses most decidedly are reapspect our blockade. He loudly pro-claims his intention of fighting if neces-sary. His zeal has probably overshot To do this requires nothing but the courage of opinion, and that kind of courage was just what Pope Benedict XV. did not find at his hand. In order

WILSON MESSAGE WINS PRAISE FROM FRENCH

Paris Paper Says It Is Aimed at Germany-Reads "Like Roosevelt."

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. PARIS, Dec. 10 .- Commenting on Preent Wilson's message to Congress the Matin says editorially this morning not only because they were men of re-sidered the German votes with which his markable natural force but because the party has been favored and attenuated matters with appearing words to the German Americans, but his words were as firm as his acts. Mr. Roosevelt might

have written the same."

The Petit Parisien says:

"The message is no simple weaving of phrases. It is aimed not only at men of the German race who have blown up factories and have caused bomb disasters at sea but it reaches the Government. at sea but it reaches the Government behind these men."

behind these men."

The Figaro has this to say:

"Slowly the American people have awakened. Like Gulliver when he found himself attacked by the thousand Liliputians, so were the Germans binding America, making it their chattel, an immense colony captured by intimidation.

"The more one reflects the clearer one sees that the economic and political absorption of America was one of the great secret designs of Germany. It can turned secret designs of Germany. It can ased on scarcely be called secret, making as it did mothing more inevitable than a clash

ter pleasantry in preventing European intervention in the little American States when the greatest and most powerful has tranquilly submitted to the invasion of corruption."

AUSTRIAN LEAVES VATICAN.

Delivers Red Hats Without Objection by Italian Government. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Bun.

Rome, Dec. 10 .- Mgr. Gerlach, Papal Chamberlain, who, being an Austrian, has remained in the Vatican ever since the outbreak of the war, thus avoiding internment in Sardinia, left the Vatican he delivered at their residences in Rome He acted as the official messenger of the Pope, hence his leaving the Vatican on this mission was not objected to by

from a text both what is in it and what is not in it. The Roman is silent, but the American talks—pushed into speech by the human and sad fact that short terms make weak rulers. He talks

Despatches to Rome Report War Council-Archduke Opposes Evacuation.

DEFENCE MUCH WEAKER

ROME, Dec. 10 .- According to uncer ored news despatches from Innsbruck the Austrians are gradually abandoning their positions about Goritz as a result of the persistent fire of the Italian artwo months. The Austrian losses, the despatches say, have been very heavy The troops now resisting the Italians here are said to be all Hungarians and

CHECK GORITZ ATTACKS Anstriana Also Claim Advanc

Northwest of Tolmino.

Vienna, via Amsterdam. Dec. 10.— The following official statement in re-gard to operations in the Italian theatre was issued to-day: Unsuccessful attacks by the Italians against some sectors of our front in the region of Goritz have continued Such attacks near Oslavia, on Monte

San Michele and near San Martine were repulsed. Near Polje, northwest of Tolmine. our troops improved their positions by capturing part of the enemy front. In the southern Tyrol the Italian artillery has been bombarding some positions in the region of Lardaro and Riva.

PARLIAMENT DISSATISFIED

axlety Over Government's Was Policy Growing. Special Cable Despatch to THE SU LONDON, Dec. 11 (Saturday).-The

Times asserts that the general body of

the Members of Parliament, irrespective of party, views the national post with deep anxiety."
"The unsatisfactory news more remote theatres of war, the repeated examples of a lack of cohesic among the Ministers and the fanning of old party flames by the recent debates and the new Parliament bill," the Times ago thought that criticism of the Gov sense of growing distillusionment. Even Labor members, who are the most de-voted slaves of the Coalition, are de-

manding more 'ginger.'

"The plain fact is that the House is deeply dissatisfied with the way the war is being conducted. Next week's debates will show the Ministers strongly this feeling has developed.

NOT GETTING RICH ON WAR

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. London, Dec. 10.—Victor Murdock in a speech before the American Luncheon Club to-day repudiated the idea that the United States was fattening

toward the war could possibly prevail in Europe than the belief that we wish the agony to be prolonged for the safe of our pocketbooks.

"We long for the struggle to end, and

I believe the vast majority of our people share the hopes cherished here as to the manner of the end. We particularly hope that the end will be final and conclusive and that the great issues at stake will be settled once and for al

British Honor Patriotic Crew. Special Cable Despatch to Tue Stv. LONDON, Dec. 10 .- A number of me chants entertained at dinner to-night the fused to sail with 800 men eligible for

vidge said in a speech to the crew that their refusal to take the Saxonia of

while the eligibles were aboard was the direct cause of the Government's prohibition of the emigration of men eligible for military service Austrians Inactive in Russia. VIENNA, Dec. 9, via London, Dec. 19, 159 A. M.—The following statement regarding the Russian theatre was given

A Point

ut by the Austrian War Office !

There have been no special eve

for you to remember about this Company is, that the knowledge, prudence, and experience which it brings to the handling of large estates are just as readily available for handling a small estate, even as the electric current which lights New York City also illumines your home.

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